

The Anaconda Standard.

VOL. II.—NO. 164.

ANACONDA, MONTANA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CASH CLOTHING CONCERN.

45 EAST PARK ST., BUTTE.

After the Battle.

After the great sale of the past two weeks, during which time we confidently assert that we have sold more Clothing and Overcoats than any other two houses in Butte, it is but natural that we should have a great many odds and ends on hand. We will not, however, ask you full price for them, but will put the knife into them deeper than ever. There are amongst them goods of all kinds and descriptions that are worth fully double what we ask for them. Remember that they are not old and shelf-worn goods, but all new, only having been purchased early last November when we opened. They are also as good to you as if we had a full line of each kind, but being odds with us they must go, and if prices are an object they will go.

Men's Suits.

In addition to the goods already spoken of we have a number of lines of cheap suits which we will sell at special prices this week, amongst which is a good dark brown union at \$4.75, reduced from \$7, and a steel-gray check at \$3.50, reduced from \$6. These are really cheap goods and if you want a working suit that will give you satisfaction for the amount of money invested, come in and see us and we will rig you out. We have also lines at \$5, \$6 and \$7, cut from double the money, which are splendid value. They are all wool and fast color which is something that no other house can do. In pants we have an endless variety. We have a number of pants out of suits sold at \$20 and \$25, the coat and vest being sold, that we now offer at from \$3 to \$4.50, just half of what they are worth.

Gents' Furnishings

Even at this late date we have been compelled to replenish our stock of underwear owing to our enormous sales lately even at this the duldest season of the year. We are surprised to hear on all sides complaints of dull business, and we can only draw the conclusion that the reason our sales are so large is due to the fact that people begin to realize that a strictly cash store can and does sell goods at a smaller profit than a six-months-time store. Our sales in this department have been very large and as we have a large stock on the way we must clean out what we have before they arrive. We are still offering the great \$2 suits and will state that if you want them you had better grab them quick before they are all gone.

CASH CLOTHING CONCERN.

45 EAST PARK ST., BUTTE.

GRADING THE SALARIES

The Counties Divided on a Property Basis Into Three Classes.

NO FEES LIKELY AFTER 1893

Hearing the Anti-Peddler's Committee—The Bill Creating Valley County Passes the Senate.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, Feb. 17.—The house was tied up during the greater part of the afternoon and evening by a long discussion over the bill to change the fees of county officers to salaries. The original bill had already received two, and the amendments increased in number so rapidly after the house met that the representatives found it difficult to separate the features. The lobby was filled with county officers from all parts of the state. Among them were Sheriff Quigley of Deer Lodge, Clerk and Recorder Joseph, Treasurer Kessler and Clerk of the District Court Clark of Butte. After two hours' talk in the afternoon a recess was taken for a joint caucus in the evening. Then a committee was appointed consisting of a representative from each county to devise a place of division. The report placed all counties in three classes as follows: First class, counties with an assessed valuation over \$8,000,000; second class, between \$4,000,000 and \$8,000,000; third class, under \$4,000,000.

Three committees from representatives of counties of classes of the respective counties were appointed and reported the following salaries:

Sheriff first class, \$4,000; second class, \$3,000; third class, \$2,500.
Clerk and recorder first class, \$3,000; second class, \$2,500; third class, \$2,200.
Treasurer first class, \$3,200; second class, \$2,500; third class, \$2,200.
Clerk of the court first class, \$3,000; second class, \$2,500; third class, \$2,200.
Assessor first class, \$2,500; second class, \$2,200; third class, \$1,800.
Superintendent of public instruction first class, \$1,200; second class, \$1,000; third class, \$1,000.
County Attorney first class, \$2,500; second class, \$1,200; third class, \$1,200.

The report of the committee was adopted. The question is now when the change will take effect. This will probably not come until 1893 according to the present disposition of the members. The discussion of the bill will be finished tomorrow.

These notices were given in the house: Blake, Greenough, Phillips, Harlan and Higgins—Amend to create county of Flathead, defining its boundaries, etc.

By Poole—An act concerning estrays; also an act relating to right of way of railroads.

The following house bills were introduced:

No. 124, by Higgins—An act to create the office of county auditor.

No. 125, by Greenough—An act to prohibit certain gambling games and gambling devices, and fixing the penalties therefor.

No. 126, by Loud—An act appropriating money to pay the bounties upon certain stock destroying animals.

No. 127, by Twomey—An act to establish a state insane asylum and to provide for same.

No. 128, by Boardman—An act in relation to the right of eminent domain by railroad companies.

No. 129, by Boardman—An act to amend sections 605 and 614 of first division of the code of civil procedure, being entitled chapter 15 of compiled statutes.

A committee of merchants was before a joint meeting of the senate committee of finance and claims and the house committee on ways and means today.

They desire to have a bill passed that will tax the outside merchants who come from eastern cities, fly into town for a day or so and then leave. Among those present were: P. J. Brophy, J. H. Leyson and Frank E. Shaw of Butte; J. B. Loebe and L. A. King of Anaconda. A bill will probably be prepared to fit the case.

Hon. Marcus Daly of Anaconda, Superintendent Charles W. Goodale and Hon. George W. Irvin of Butte are in town presumably to watch the progress of the eight-hour bill. Colonel Bradshaw of Butte was a visitor in the house.

These bills were introduced in the senate:

By Bayless—Creating the Tenth Judicial district for Fergus county.

By Hennessey—Exempting from taxation corporations which pay sick and death benefits for members.

Senate notices:

By Goddard—Amending the code of civil procedure in regard to changing place of trial.

By Carwell—Providing for the payment of a state architect.

The senate passed the following house bills: Making appropriations for the legislature, executive and judicial departments for 1891 and 1892; providing for the keeping of the feeble minded, deaf mutes and blind children; for the transportation, maintenance and custody of the convicts confined in the county jails.

The bill to create Valley county from Dawson county passed the senate by a vote of nine to five.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILI.

Insurgent Forces Increasing in Numbers and Marching Toward the Capital.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres announces that the government troops were defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota. The insurgent forces are rapidly increasing in numbers and advancing upon the capital, Santiago. Only a few towns remain loyal. President Balmaceda is well supported in the capital and is said to be hopeful of being able to repel the rebels. It is feared the effect to the rebellion will be disastrous to the finance and commerce of the country.

During the battle at Tarapaca, 145 miles southeast of Ilo, the mines were set on fire and afterward flooded to extinguish the flames. The German miners fled into the interior. The coal depots at Coronel have been pillaged by the insurgent sailors to obtain coal for the rebel vessels.

Master Workman Powderly Ill.

TOPEKA, Feb. 17.—Last night as Master Workman Powderly concluded his speech to the Knights of Labor he fell on his chair from an attack of heart disease. He recovered in about five minutes and was able to walk to the hotel.

WOULD RESULT IN DISASTER.

The Senate Finance Committee Report Adversely on Senator Stanford's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Under instructions from the committee on finance Senator Merrill, chairman of that committee, today reported adversely to Senator Stanford's bill, "to provide the government with means sufficient to supply the national want of a sound circulating medium," involving loans on land at 2 per cent. interest. The report contends that "land owners, for the larger part, the only class to be benefited, are too prudent to cover their homesteads with mortgages, and even young men starting in life, when borrowing capital, do not intend to remain 20 years in debt, but a low rate of interest offered to land owners might inspire habits of extravagant speculation in the mass of people not free from such temptations."

The report says the bill endorses a principal put forth more than twenty years ago by the notorious John Law. Experience has shown whenever such experiments, intended to secure cheap money have been tried, they ended in a commercial crisis, bankruptcy and national disaster. The report compares the measure under discussion to the Argentine republic and colonial scheme both of which, say the committee, resulted in shame and disaster.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Passenger and Conductor Murdered by a Maniac.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 17.—A terrible tragedy occurred in a Pullman car on an Iron Mountain south-bound train today. Just as the train was pulling out from Bald Knob Locomotive, a New York traveling man, was shot and killed by a man sitting across the aisle.

Conductor Leech pulled the bell to stop the train, when the man turned and shot Leech through the head, killing him. The other passengers rushed from the car. An armed posse succeeded after a little strategy in capturing the murderer, who proved to be John W. Breater of Vincennes, Ind., who went insane while in Fort Worth a few weeks ago. He was taken back to Indiana, but escaped and was returning to Texas.

WHY THEY WENT SOUTH.

Gould and Brice Looking After the South American Trade.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Feb. 17.—It is stated tonight on the authority of Calvin S. Brice, that the object of the late Gould trip was to look after the Central and Southern American trade. Said he: "It was our desire to find what steps are necessary to carry out the intentions of the international congress to establish a trade between these countries. We are completing our arrangements as rapidly as possible and have already two southern ports, Brunswick, Ga., and Mobile, Ala. From these seaport termini we will establish several lines of steamers to Spanish and American countries."

A NEW FENCE LAW.

South Dakota Holding Out Inducements to Montana's Cattle Men.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 17.—The house today passed the senate bill for a fence law to the effect that stock may range in all unorganized counties. No counties are to be organized in future until a majority of the voters decide otherwise. This probably will bring many cattle men from Montana to this state.

Murdered by Hostiles.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 17.—A special from Duluth, Minn., to the Tribune says: The remains of Anthony Dowster, once a resident of this county, arrived at his former home in Liberty township yesterday. A few years ago he was removed with his family to the vicinity of Pine Ridge, S. D. About a week ago he was killed by Indians, scalped and his head severed from his body. It is reported that three of his children were scalped and his wife and hired man escaped. The murderers are a small band of roving hostiles not yet surrendered.

Sarah Bernhardt Poisoned.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Sarah Bernhardt was poisoned Sunday by eating canned mushrooms for dinner at the Hoffman house. She was taken ill soon after and until midnight considerable anxiety was felt as to the result. All yesterday afternoon she was confined to her bed with a physician in constant attendance. Last night she was at the opening performance of "Cleopatra," though still suffering from the effects of the attack. Dr. Gieber said all danger was averted and there was no cause for alarm.

Donnelly's Big Liebit Suit.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—Ignatius Donnelly, author of the "Cryptogram" and a member of the state senate, has brought suit for libel against ex-Congressman King and the St. Paul Pioneer Press for \$100,000 each. The newspaper is charged with printing a letter written by King, in which it is charged that Donnelly received a large sum of money for his vote and influence both in the United States congress and in the Minnesota legislature between the years of 1879 and 1889.

J. B. Haggin's Son Dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Ben All Haggin died this morning at 4:10. The cause of his death was pneumonia, which set in Sunday. Haggin passed away quietly. He had been unconscious several hours. His father, J. B. Haggin, the California millionaire, was at his bedside when he breathed his last. His widow was on her way across the Atlantic. It is expected she will arrive Monday.

A Heavy Snowfall.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—Advice from the northern part of Minnesota and North Dakota state a heavy snowfall occurred in those states last night and today. Rochester, Minn., reports the worst blizzard of the season raging. Trains are more or less delayed.

Accident to a Representative.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Hon. Marcus A. Smith, delegate from Arizona, slipped and fell on the marble floor of the House last evening and broke the small bone of his right leg. He is doing well this morning.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

New York Opponents of Free Coinage Have Their Inning.

A FIELD DAY FOR GOLD BUGS

A Rumor That Power Will Oppose the Confirmation of Helena's New Postmaster, Aided and Abetted by Prince "Russ."

Special to the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—New York's democratic opponents of free coinage took up most of the day in the coinage committee today and then a hearing was given to a representative from Boston, a lawyer for the free coinage opinion in that city. Mr. Bland, who had left the committee a week ago in indignation because he felt that the free coinage side could not expect anything from a hostile committee, came in today to hear General Warner of Ohio, the head of the national silver committee, talk for free coinage. Just before the close of today's hearing Bland and Bartini made a motion to bring the hearings to a close tomorrow, but there was no agreement to do so. It is the general opinion that Cleveland's letter has killed free coinage at this session by stiffening up many weak republicans, and by arresting those democrats who were doubtful about making the silver issue superior to that of the tariff as the principal one of the presidential campaign.

The caucus last night showed that the republicans will do nothing for free coinage at this session. It is now their play to force the democrats to declare for free coinage as a party issue and to go to the country with "sound money" as a campaign cry instead of "protection."

Carter did not attend the silver hearing today, but in the house he succeeded in getting attached to the Indian appropriation bill a rider of \$940,000 to carry out the agreement to open the Crow reservation. The same rider provides for an agreement with other tribes, including the Coeur d'Alenes of Idaho.

It is possible that Power will oppose in the senate the confirmation of Clewell as postmaster at Helena, and that he may be encouraged and assisted by "Russ" Harrison, who is here, and who doesn't care for Clewell.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S FUNERAL.

The Dead Hero Buried With Military Honors at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The funeral of Admiral Porter took place from his residence this afternoon and was attended by the president, members of the cabinet, navy officials in uniform and many members of congress as well as numerous visitors from other points. The naval regulations provided for the funeral of an admiral were followed as far as possible, but not enough men were on duty to make up the complement stated in the rules, which is 5,000. The services were held at the house because Mrs. Potter was not in a condition to go to church. Rev. Dr. Douglas of St. John's church officiated.

The honorary pall bearers were Vice-President Morton, Senators Manderson, McPherson and Hawley, Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, Major-General Schofield, Rear Admirals Rodgers, Howell, Crosby, Stevens, Almy, Worden, Jonett and Queen, Gen. Joseph E. Johnson and Representative Boutelle of Maine. The funeral services were those of the Episcopal church. The remains rested in a casket of royal purple velvet with silver handles and ornaments upon a silver table. On the lid was the following inscription: "David D. Porter, Admiral United States Navy. Born June 18, 1813; Died February 13, 1891."

The procession was headed by Rear Admiral Kimberly, now senior officer of the navy, with his staff. After them came officers representing different corps of the G. A. R. and district militia, the Marine band, a battalion of marines, six companies of artillery, one light battery and two troops of cavalry. After these came the national guards of the District of Columbia, a delegation of the G. A. R. and the hearse, drawn by four horses, with sailors on either side. Following the hearse came the mourners in carriages, the president and cabinet, the chief justice and associates of the supreme court, the senate and house committees, diplomatic corps, officers of the navy and army, the marine corps, delegates from G. A. R. posts and civic societies. The number of troops in line were nearly three thousand. The line of march was crowded with spectators and on many buildings flags were displayed at half mast. At the bridge crossing the Potomac, all the troops but the marines and cavalry drew out and the remainder of the procession proceeded to the cemetery.

At the entrance to the grounds the cavalry drew up in line, leaving only a battalion of marines and carriages to accompany the remains to the grave. As the casket was lowered the clergyman read the Episcopal burial service, and the G. A. R. Post of which Admiral Porter had been a member performed the usual service for the dead, in the course of which garlands of roses were strewn on the casket. When the last words were read Mrs. Porter stepped to the side of the open grave and took a last long look. She was led away sobbing. Then at the word of command the marines discharged three volleys over the grave, the grand army trumpeter sounded "lights out," and the assembly dispersed.

General Schofield Ill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Major General Schofield is confined to the house by a severe cold, and consequently was unable to attend the funeral of Admiral Porter today.

A Threatening Mob.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—An idle mob numbering about 2,000 persons was again in possession of Jackson park today and making threats against Italian laborers in case they should attempt to resume work. The contractors, however, decided not to do anything more until a plan of protection is definitely settled.

IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

Discussion in the Senate Over the Cable Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up in the senate today. On a point of order by Hale, Dolph's amendment to increase the salary of the minister to Portugal from \$5,000 to \$10,000 was ruled out and a subsequent amendment by him to make the salary \$7,500 was, on motion of Hale, laid on the table.

McPherson moved to reconsider the vote adopting the Hawaiian cable amendment, so that he might move to reduce the annual allowance from \$250,000 to \$150,000. On motion of Edmunds the motion to reconsider was laid on the table—29 to 25. On motion of Sherman the item of \$500 for the minister resident and consul general to Greece, Roumania and Serbia, was changed to make it read for envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

The question of the Hawaiian cable was then taken up again. Carlisle argued that the Hawaiian cable amendment had no proper place in the diplomatic bill. By placing sugar on the free list, under the last tariff bill, the act of 1876, admitting sugar and rice from Hawaii free of duty so as to carry out the treaty, had been repealed by congress, without notice to the Hawaiian government. Allison said when he agreed to the conference report, he understood from a source which had fully examined the question, that the omission of the clause originally in the bill (that it should not repeal the Hawaiian treaty) did not affect the Hawaiian treaty at all. Morgan criticised Carlisle's opposition, imputing it to an unwillingness to trust President Harrison with the expenditure of a quarter of a million a year. He denied that the session of the consular and diplomatic bill at the harbor of Pearl Harbor in the Hawaiian islands gave the United States a right to land a telegraph cable as asserted by Carlisle. The only opportunity to land a cable there was the concession made by the king of Hawaii to an American citizen (Mr. Hartwell). That party might, if the United States did not make use of the opportunity, make an arrangement with the Hawaiian government to have the American end of the cable land on the shores of Canada. Morgan believed an active movement on the part of the United States government to define its policy in relation to Hawaii would save the United States a great deal of trouble in the future. He did not know a more significant way of expressing the intention of the United States than by making the actual communication with those islands more complete and more direct.

Carlisle disavowed any reflection upon the president. George declared himself as opposed to the amendment as another step in the fatal policy of subsidizing private individuals. Daniel also declared his antagonism to the amendment on the same ground. If the cable was to be a part of the national defense it was improper it should be owned by private individuals, but the whole scheme now was a speculation on the part of enterprising men who wanted to make money out of the United States government. The diplomatic and consular bill then passed, yeas 33, nays 16. Gorman, Hampton and Morgan voting with the republicans, and Pettigrew with the democrats.

The copyright bill was then taken up. The opening question being on Daniel's amendment to insert in the proviso requiring copyrighted books to be printed from type set in the United States, the words "or be otherwise produced in the United States." After much discussion it was rejected. Edmunds moved to amend section 13, providing that the act shall only apply to citizens or subjects of foreign states when that state permits to citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as its own citizens by striking out the remainder of the section and inserting, "The existence of copyright aforesaid shall be determined by the president of the United States by proclamation from time to time as the purposes of the act may require." Agreed to without division.

Power offered an amendment drawn up by Sherman and Carlisle, providing that all books, maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, etc., the author, inventor, designer or proprietor of which is a citizen, subject or resident of a foreign country, may be imported into the United States on the payment of duties, if any are imposed by law. Without disposing of the amendment, the senate adjourned.

THE SPANIARDS DEFEATED.

A General Uprising of Natives of the Carolines Anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—A private letter from the Caroline islands, gives an account of further fighting between the natives and the Spaniards in which the latter were worsted. Last November the Spanish governor sent an expedition consisting of three gunboats, on a transport against the villages of Matalames. The sailors and troops landed, and after the loss of 60 men made the natives retreat. The Spaniards were re-inforced and six days later attacked the natives. The latter were behind a barricade armed with muskets and two small cannons. The Spaniards were repulsed with a loss of 120 men. It is expected a general uprising of the natives will occur. The governor has dispatched ships to Manila for troops.

THEY LIKE IT.

Phillipsburg and Granite Miners Complain the "Standard" on Its Position.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD.

PHILIPSBURG, Feb. 17.—There is much comment favorable to the STANDARD among the miners and workmen generally both at Granite and Phillipsburg for the position it has taken on the eight-hour law.

J. M. Merrill, who has been sick with pneumonia for a week or more at the Bi-Metallic office, left by special train this afternoon for his home in Oakland, Cal. The special took him to Drummond in time to connect with No. 1.

Congressional Representation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The house judiciary committee have authorized a favorable report on a resolution heretofore referred to it directing the committee to ascertain and report to the house whether any states have in their constitutions, or any legislative enactments, any provisions of law which should require a reduction of their congressional representation under the fourteenth amendment. The democrats will render a minority report.

WENT TO THE BOTTOM

An Ohio River Steamer Strikes a Bridge Pier and Goes to Pieces.

AT THE MERCY OF THE STORM

Several Passengers Lost and a Number of the Boat's Crew Reported Missing—A Horrifying Spectacle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—The steamer Sherlock struck the Kentucky pier of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, going down the river to-night on a trip to New Orleans. She had on board 30 passengers and about 50 or 60 as the boat's crew. The boat went to pieces and floated down to Fifth street where she sank. The cabin floated down the river and at Riverside some of the crew got ashore in a skiff. Some were rescued at Fifth street. It is not known how many are lost.

The river was high and the wind strong, and as the vessel approached the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge, going down the river to-night on a trip to New Orleans. She had on board 30 passengers and about 50 or 60 as the boat's crew. The boat went to pieces and floated down to Fifth street where she sank. The cabin floated down the river and at Riverside some of the crew got ashore in a skiff. Some were rescued at Fifth street. It is not known how many are lost.

James Pickett observed the accident from the Kentucky shore, and getting all the men he could, manned several boats and went to the rescue. He succeeded in taking off six women and seven men, following the floating vessel as she went down the river. He saw some of the crew swim in ashore, two on a raft, and he thinks he saw many struggling in the water. When the steamer reached the Fifth street wharf the hull sank, leaving the passengers in the cabin afloat. Here some of the people managed to get ashore.

The harbor steamer A. L. Martin was hastily sent after the floating cabin, and caught it at Riverside, several miles below the city. As many people as were left were taken hastily aboard and brought back.

Mrs. McLean of Pittsburg was instantly killed by falling freight when the boat struck the bridge.

At 1 a. m. it is known definitely that Mrs. McLean of Pittsburg, and her granddaughter, Margery Brown, were the only ones of 21 registered passengers lost. Of the nine unregistered passengers, whether all are safe is not sure, but it is believed they are among those who were rescued by boats. All of the crew except the cabin and deck clerks are believed to have escaped. But there is much uncertainty about the clerks and roustabouts who were not on the official list. Persons are reported as escaping to the shore for quite a distance along the river below Covington. The rescued are so scattered about on both sides of the river to-night that it is impossible to make a tally of those missing.

AN IMPOSING CORTAGE.

Completing Arrangements for General Sherman's Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Generals Howard, Butterfield and Slocum, in charge of the funeral of General Sherman, have issued orders outlining arrangements for the funeral procession, etc. The cortège will be an imposing one, comprising regular troops, sailors, marines and national guardsmen, besides the president and cabinet, visiting governors, various military societies, etc. The casket will be drawn on a caisson. The pallbearers will be Major General Schofield, Major General Howard, Rear Admirals Blaine and Greer, Professor Kendrick, General Jose Johnston, Major Generals Slocum, Sickles, Dodge, Corse, Swayne and Woodford. The column will be commanded by Major General Howard. The confederate camp of this city today passed resolutions of respect and named a committee to attend the funeral. All public offices and buildings will be shut on the funeral day and flags half-masted throughout the city and on the shipping in the harbor.

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